

Please call **800-503-2899** and enter
access code **3084342** for the audio portion
of the presentation in addition
to logging in online.

The webinar will begin shortly.

National Center for State Courts Outcome Evaluation

Sobriety Courts

Courts Involved in Study

Sobriety Courts

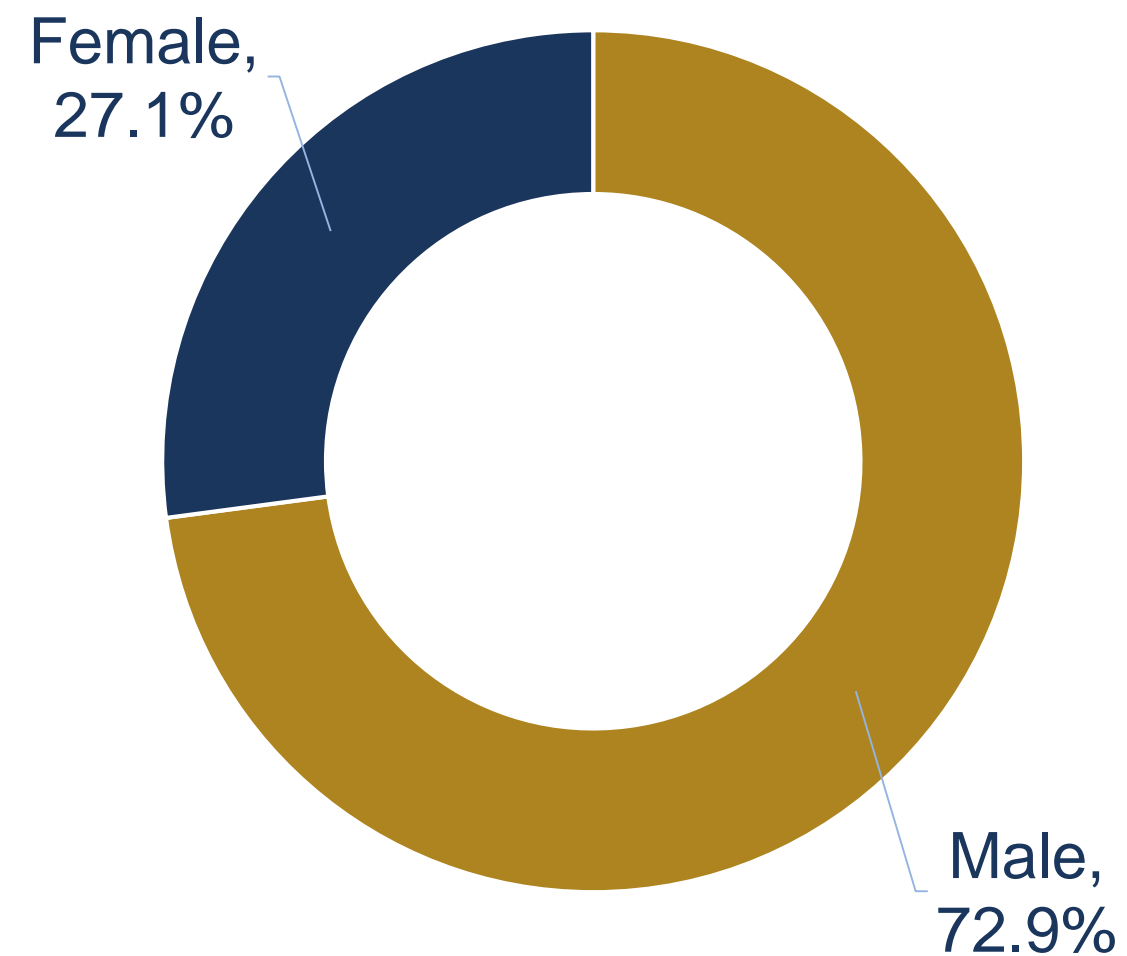
There were a total of 25 courts in the Sobriety Court sample:

- 18th District, Westland
- 2A District, Lenawee
- 35th District, Plymouth
- 39th District, Roseville
- 3B District, St. Joseph
- 43rd District, Ferndale
- 47th District, Farmington Hills
- 52-1 District, Novi
- 52nd-2 District, Clarkston
- 54A District, Lansing
- 56A District, Charlotte
- 56th Circuit, Eaton
- 60th District, Muskegon
- 62B District, Kentwood Regional
- 64A District, Ionia
- 65B District, Gratiot
- 74th District, Bay
- 77th District, Mecosta
- 85th District, Benzie
- 90th District, Charlevoix
- 90th District, Emmet
- 95B District, Dickinson
- 96th District, Marquette
- RDWI, 54th Circuit
- RDWI, Northern Michigan

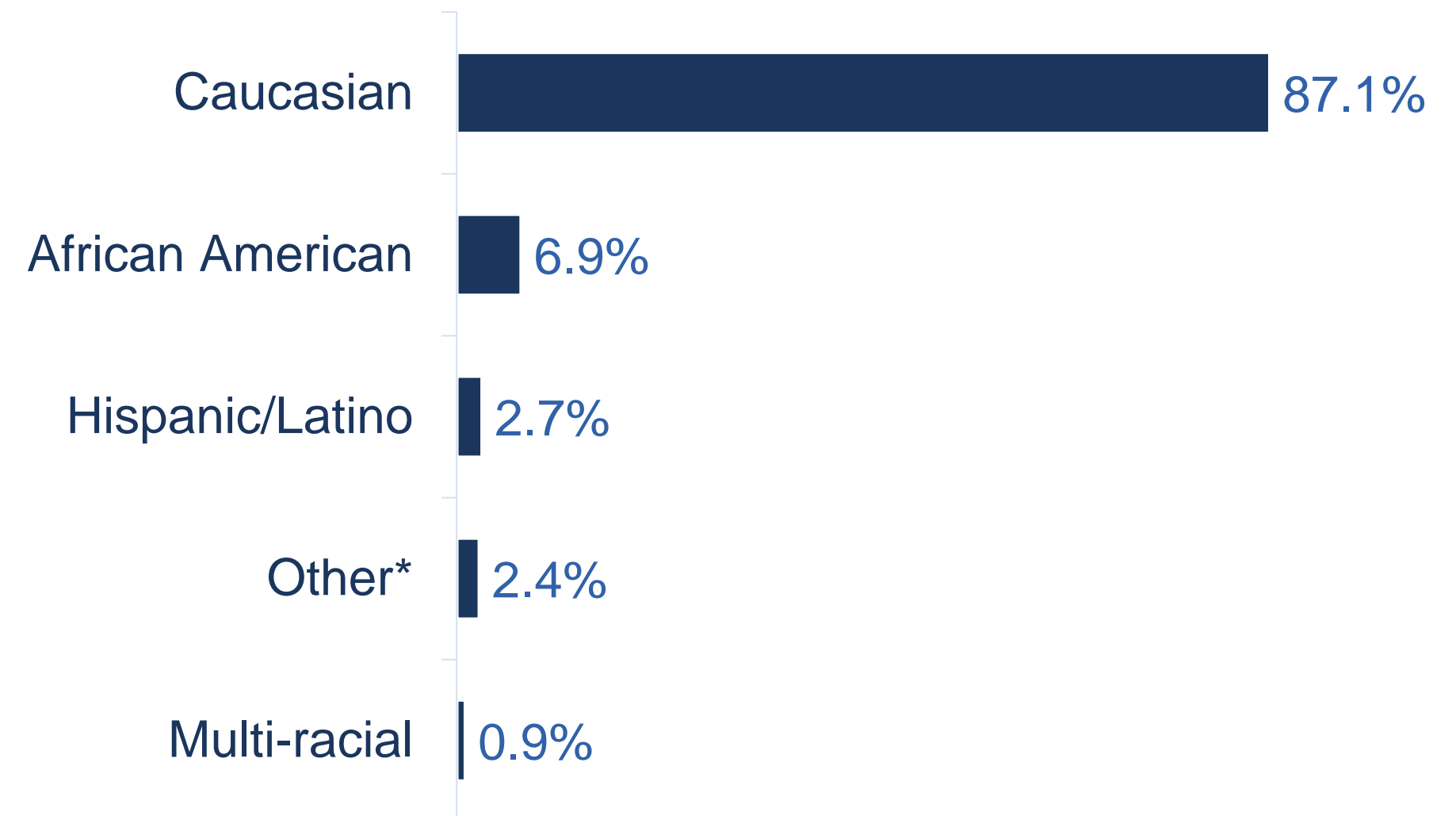
Participant Demographics

Sobriety Courts (n=2,093)

Gender



Race

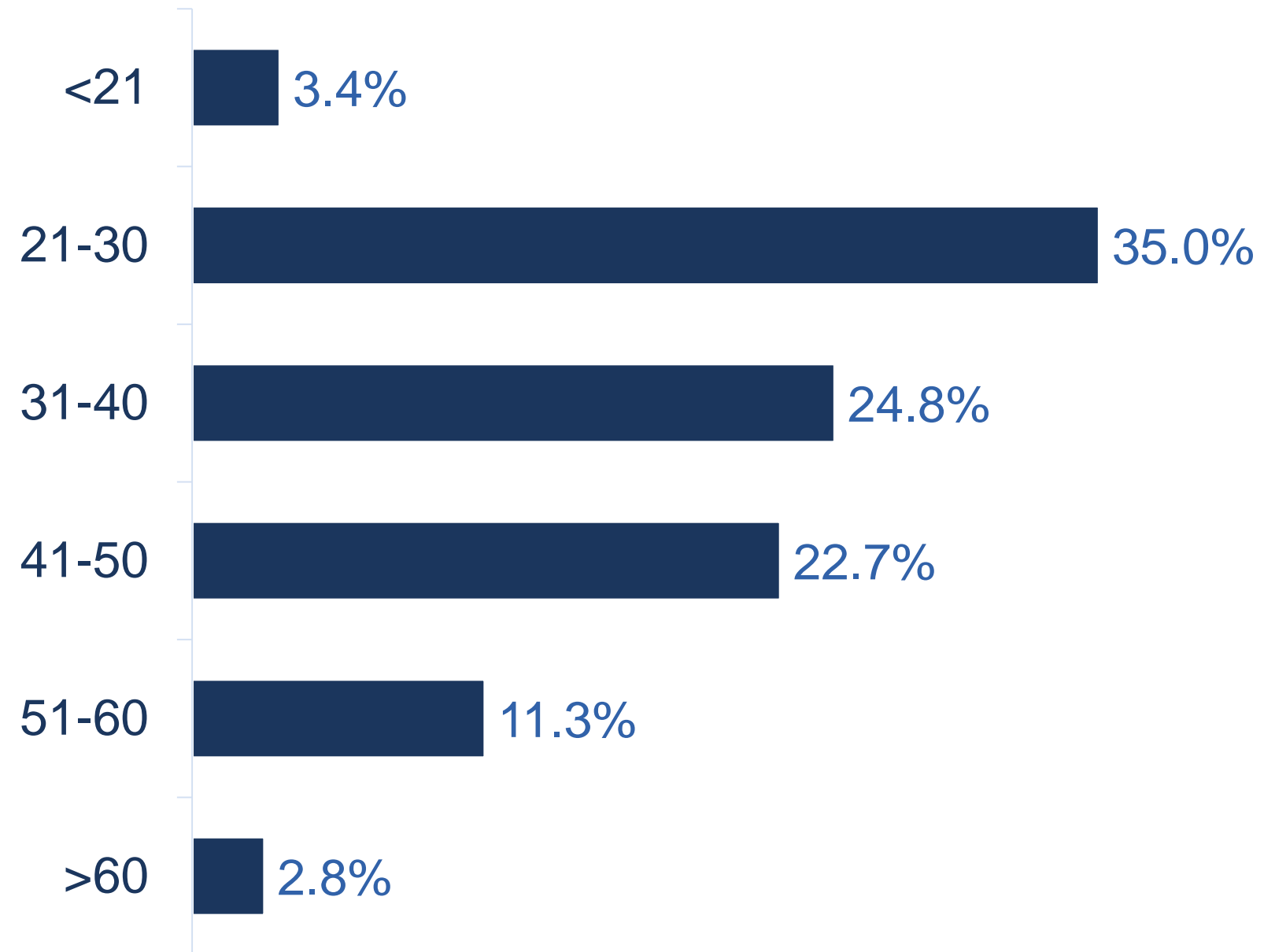


** Other includes Asian American/Pacific Islander, and Native American.*

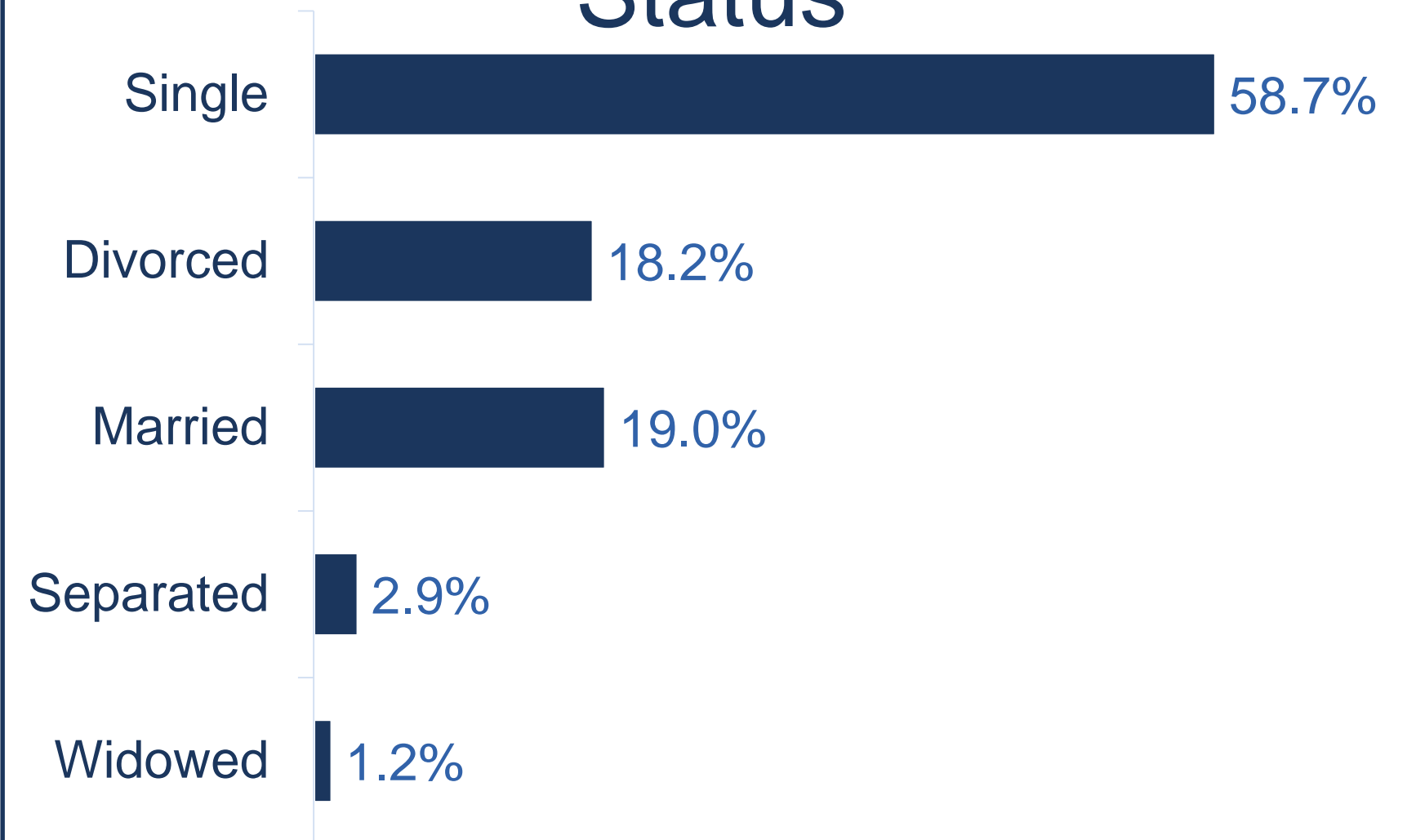
Participant Demographics

Sobriety Courts (n=2,093)

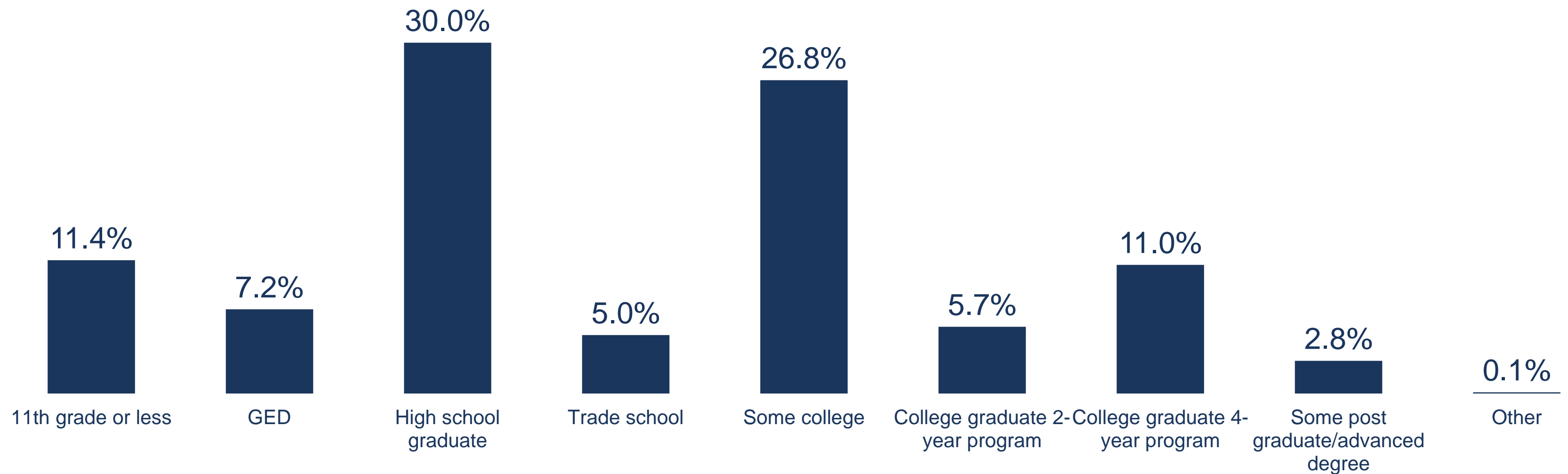
Age



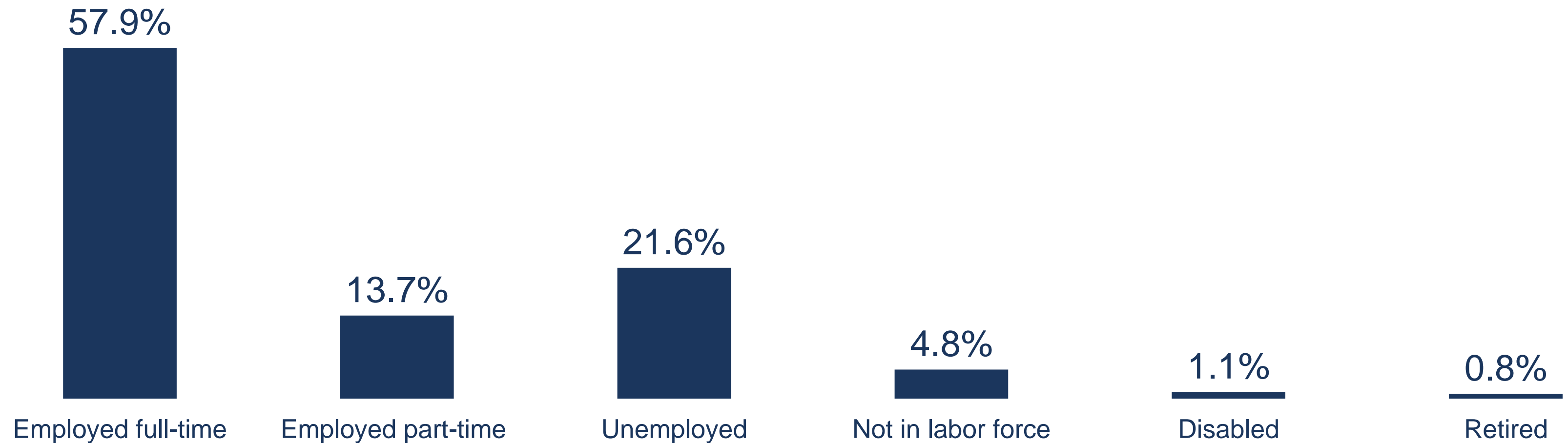
Marital Status



Education Level at Entry Sobriety Courts (n=2,093)

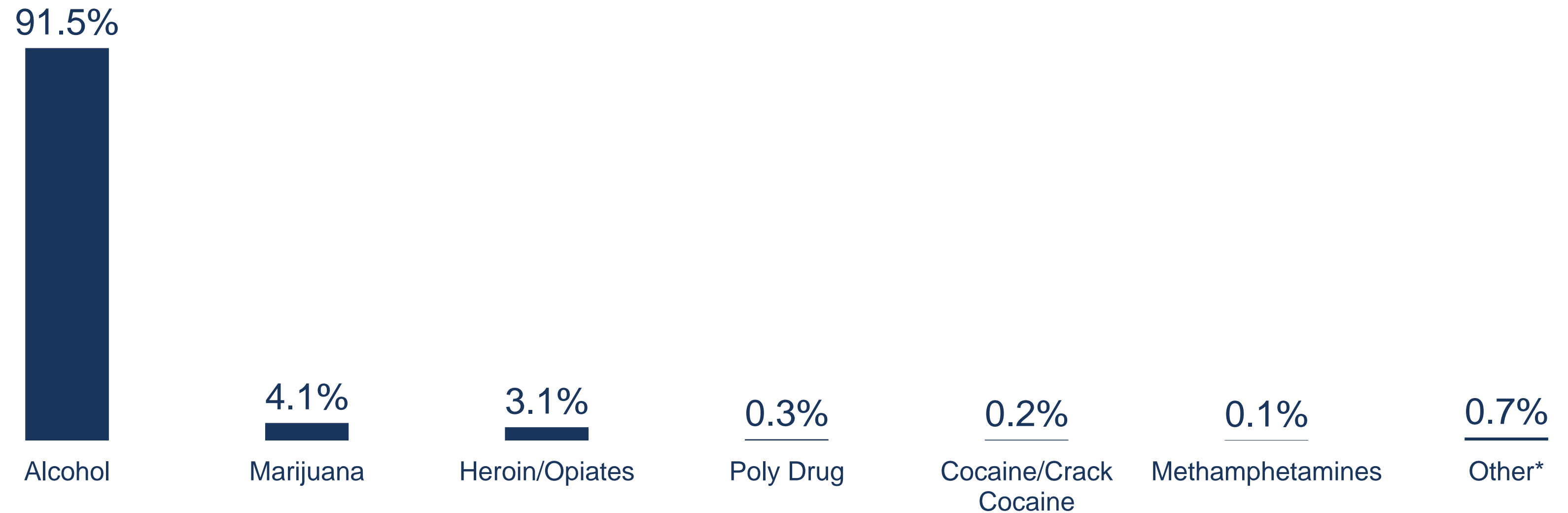


Employment Status at Entry Sobriety Courts (n=2,089)



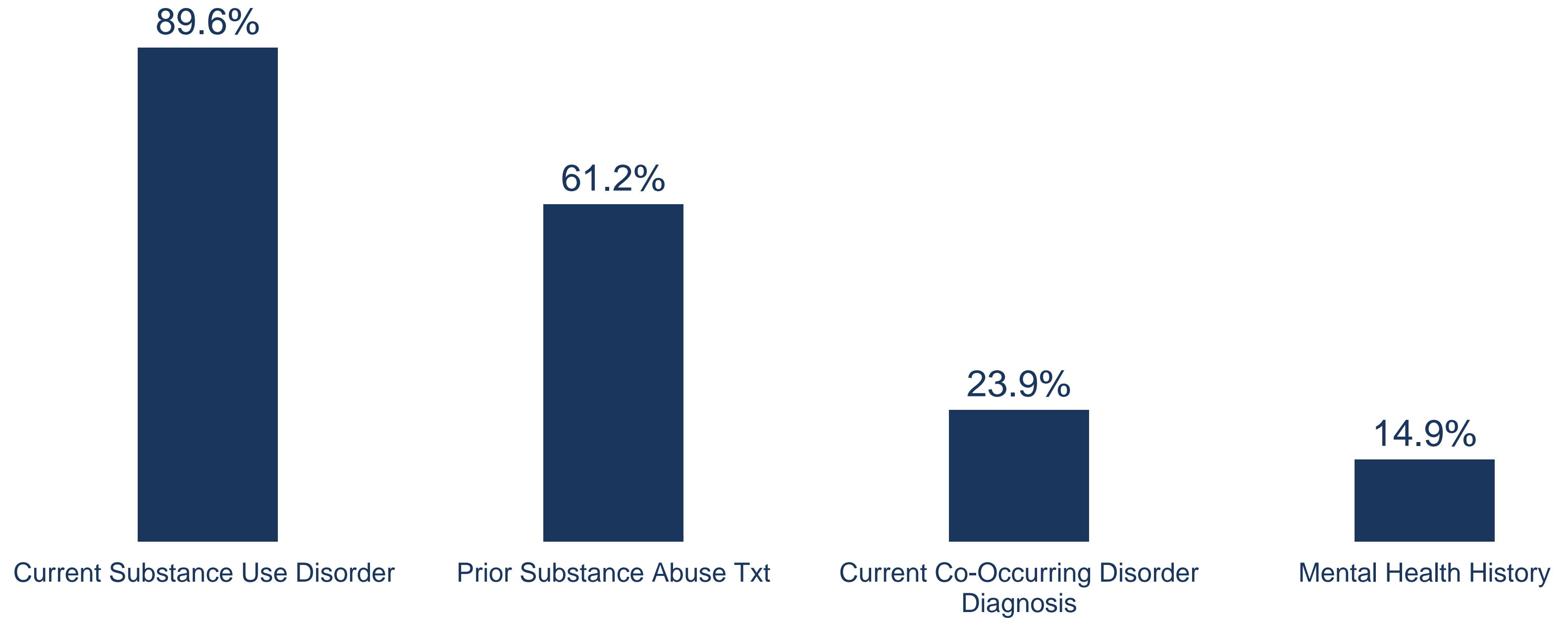
Drug of Choice

Sobriety Courts (n=2,093)



Treatment/Diagnosis Information

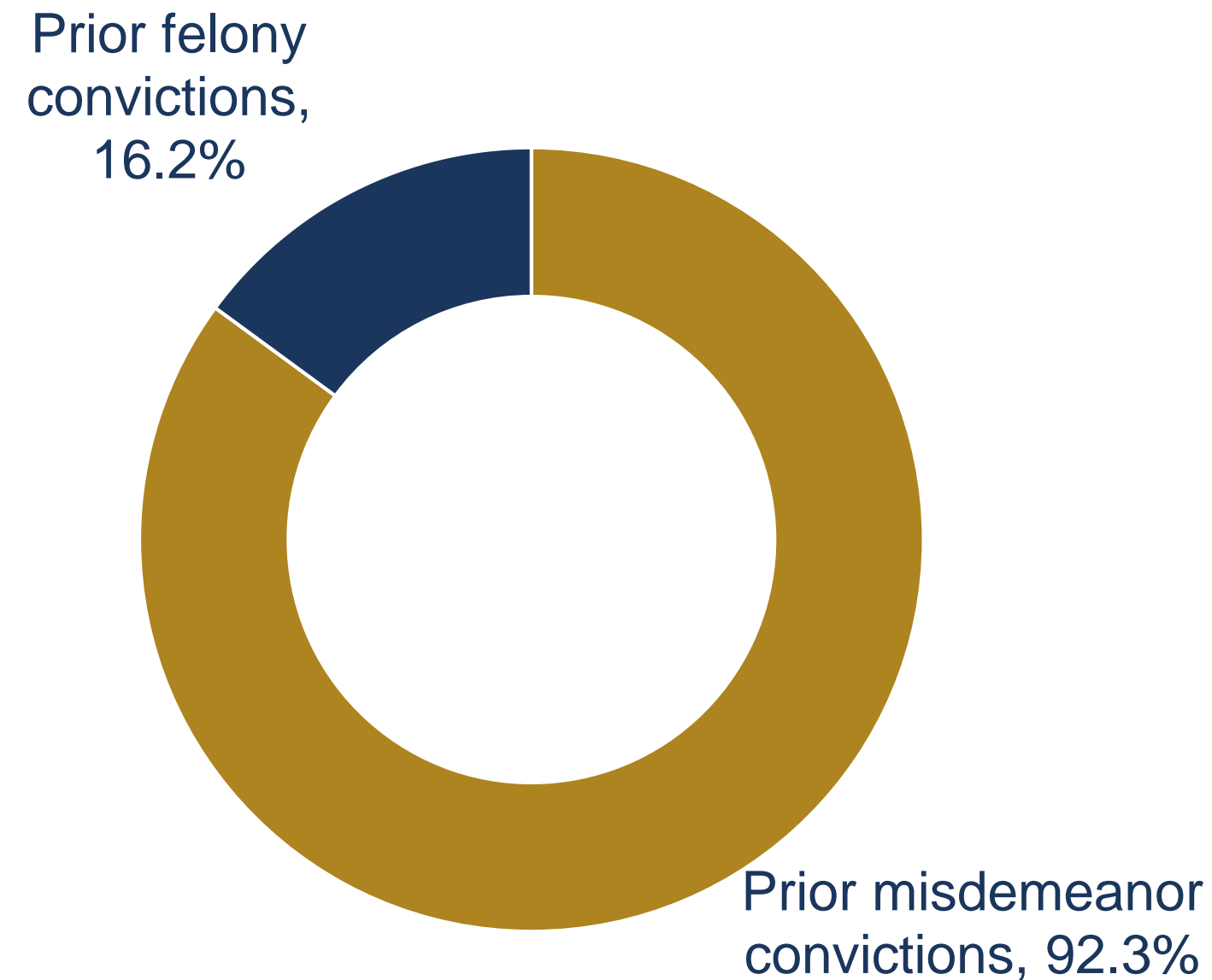
Sobriety Courts



Criminal History

Prior Criminal History

Sobriety Courts

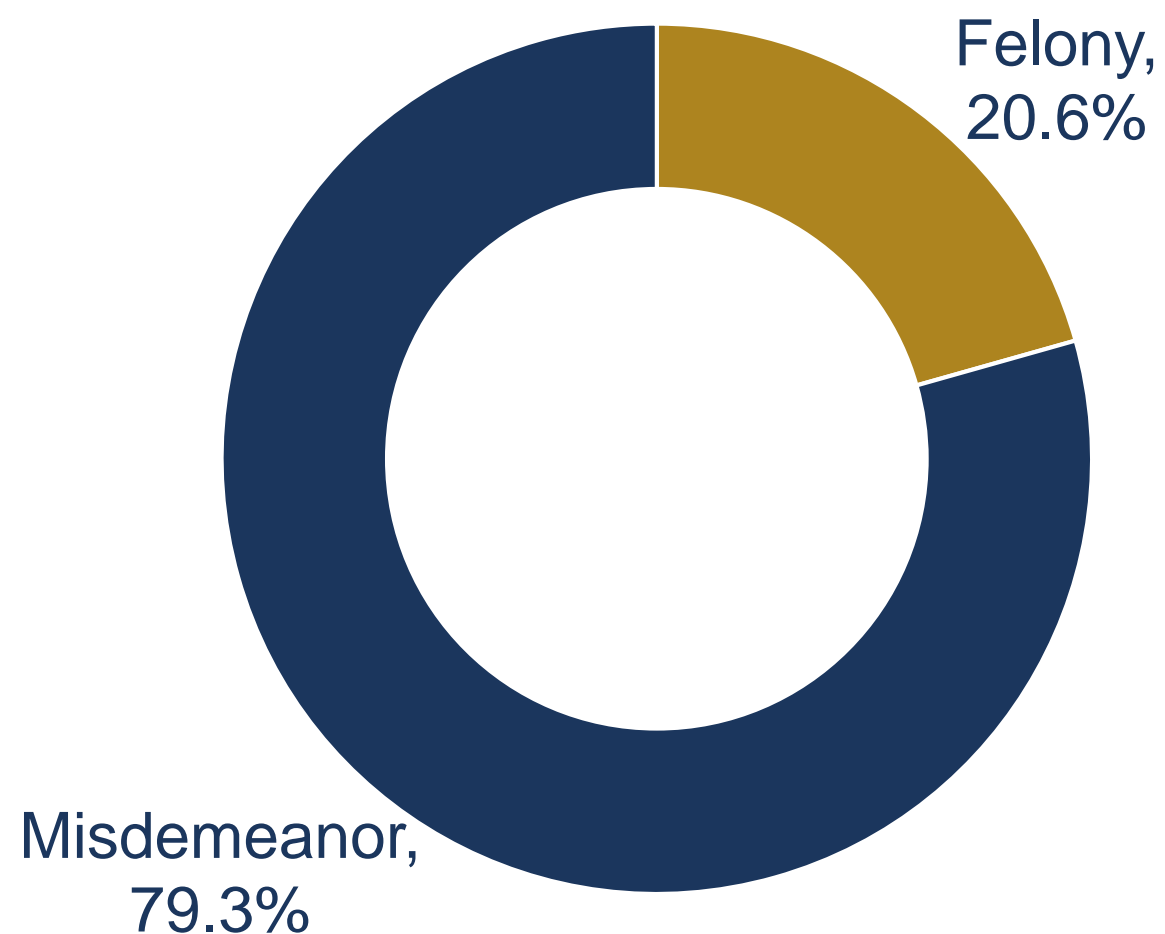


- ✓ Any prior conviction = 93.1%
- ✓ Average number of prior misdemeanor convictions = 3.1
- ✓ Average number of prior felony convictions = 2.6

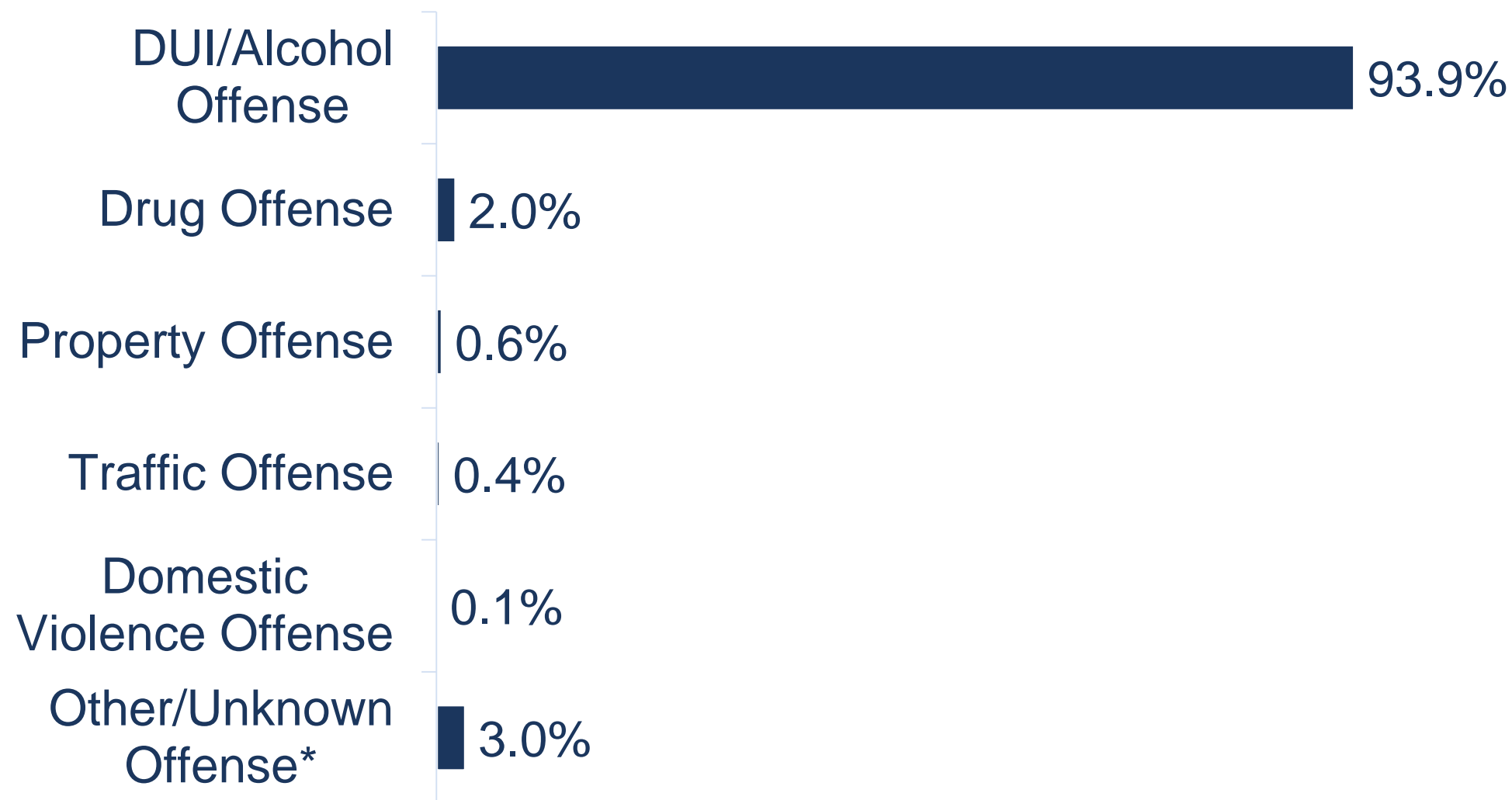
Placement Offense

Placement Offenses Sobriety Courts

Placement Offense Severity (n=2,092)



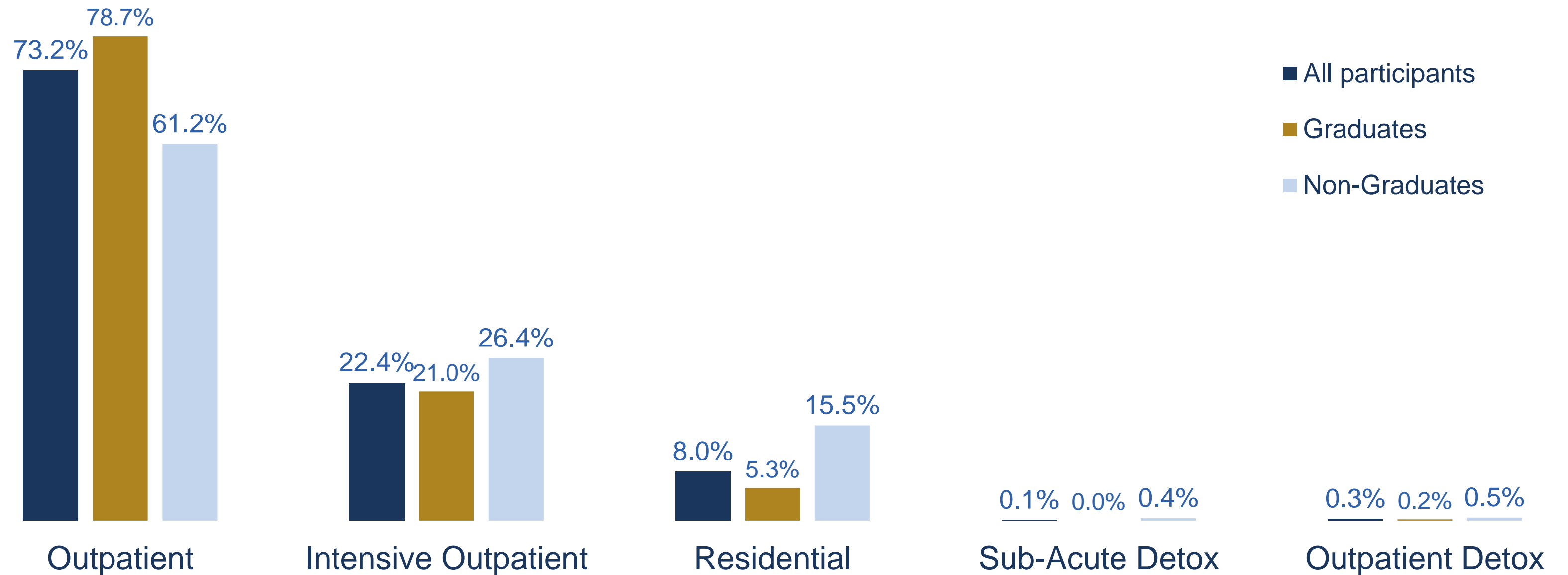
Placement Offense (n=2,092)



* Other includes non-violent sex offenses.

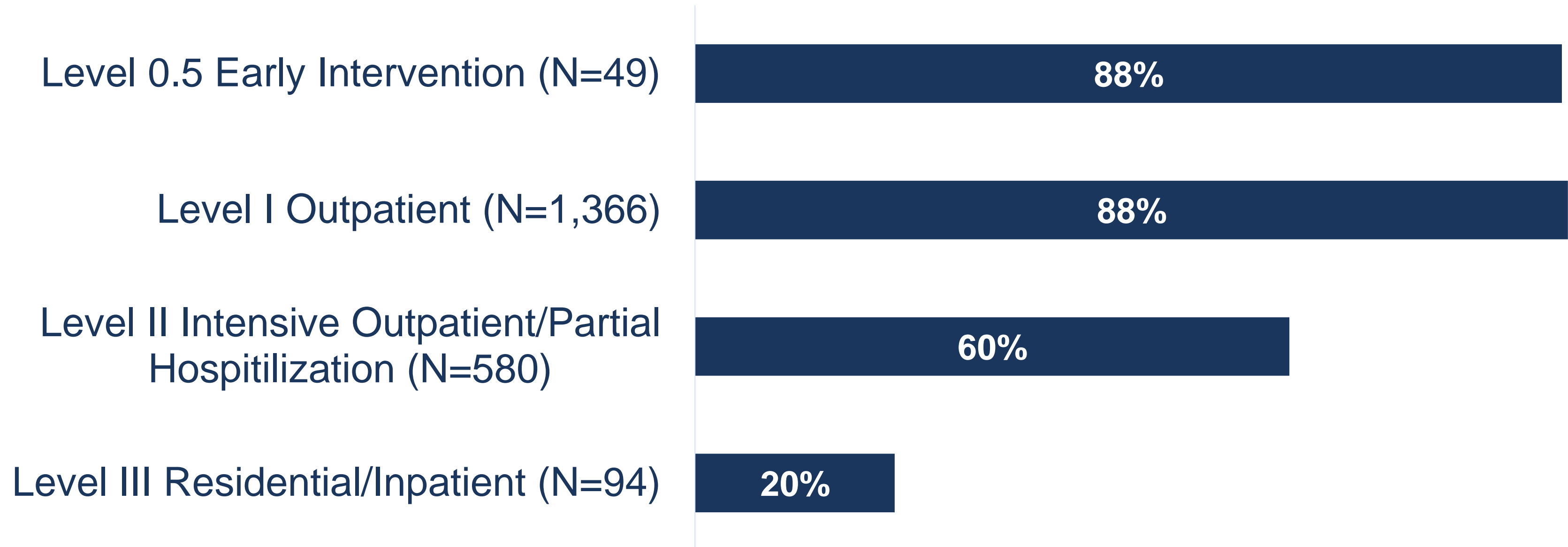
Services Received in Sobriety Court

Treatment Received Sobriety Courts



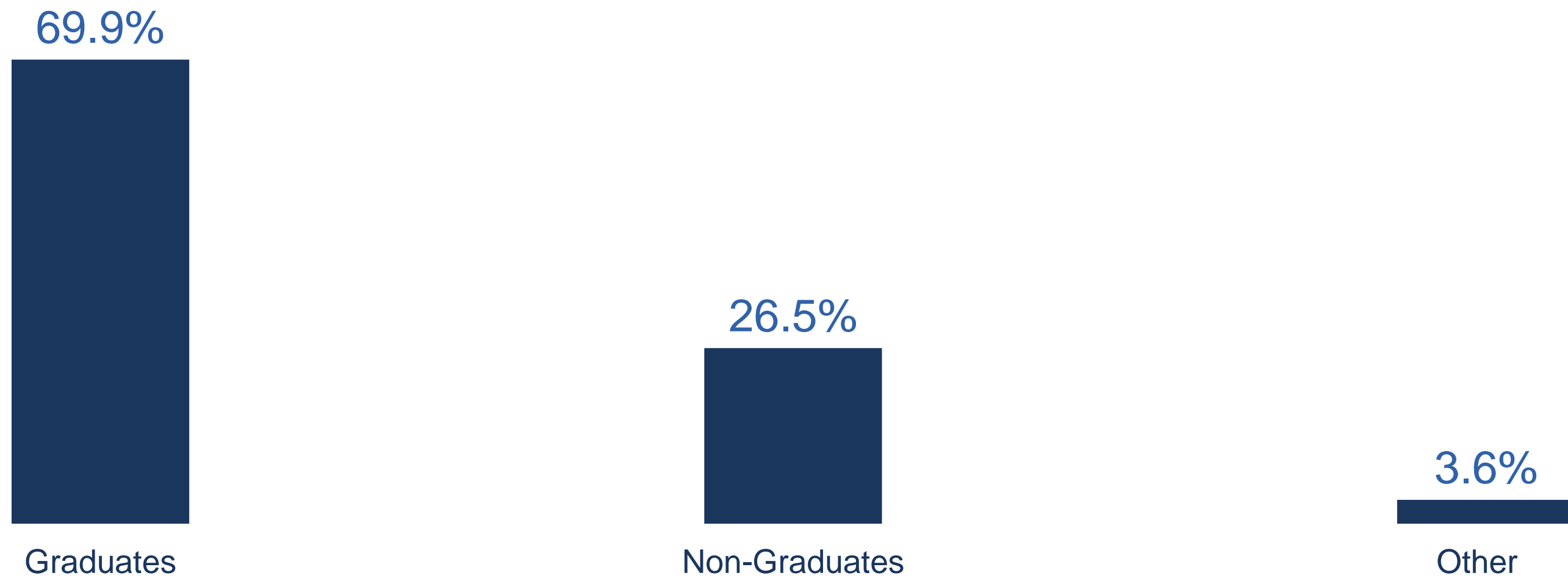
Treatment Services

Received Treatment Services to Match ASAM Level

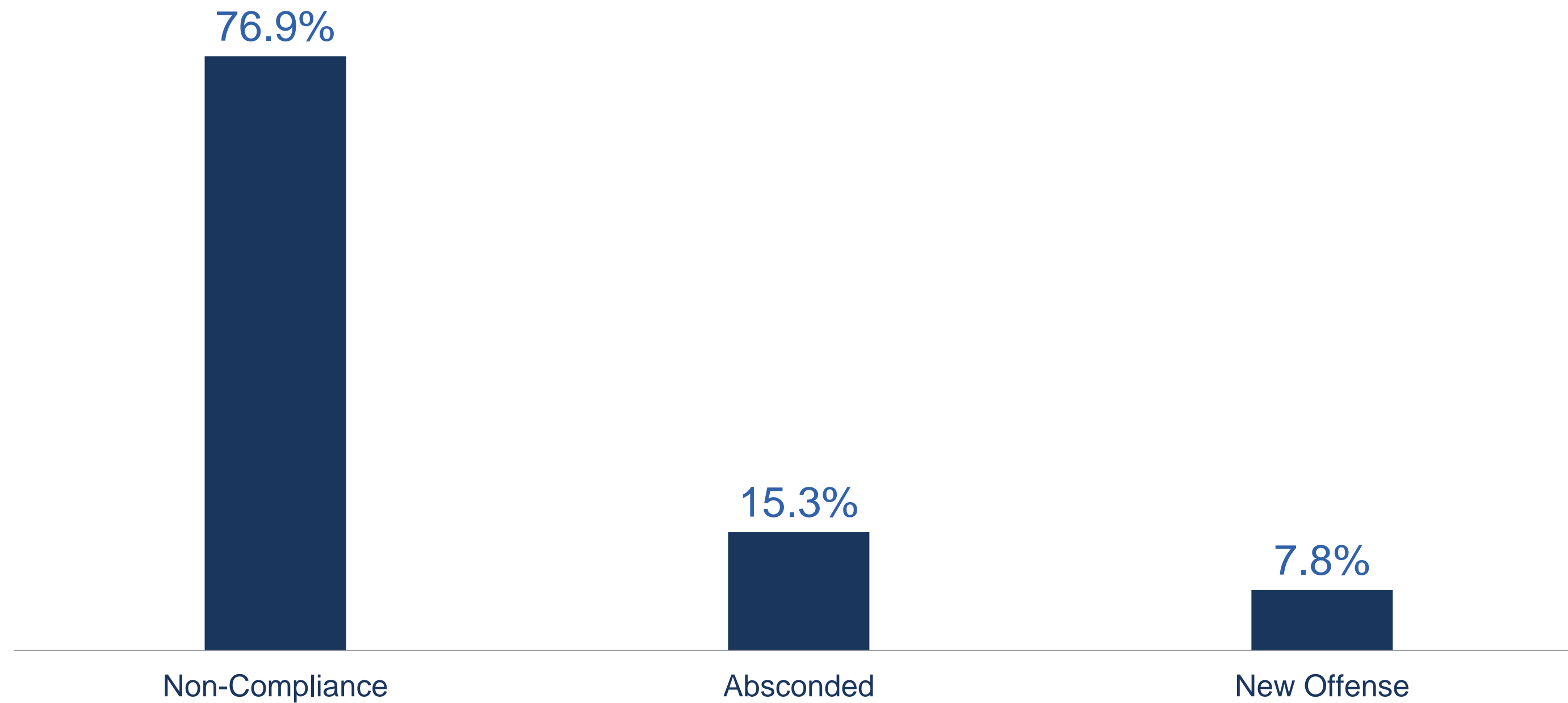


Program Completion Rates

Completion Status Sobriety Courts



Unsuccessful Completion Sobriety Courts (n=554)



Length of Stay Kaplan-Meier Survival Analysis Sobriety Courts

Graduates:

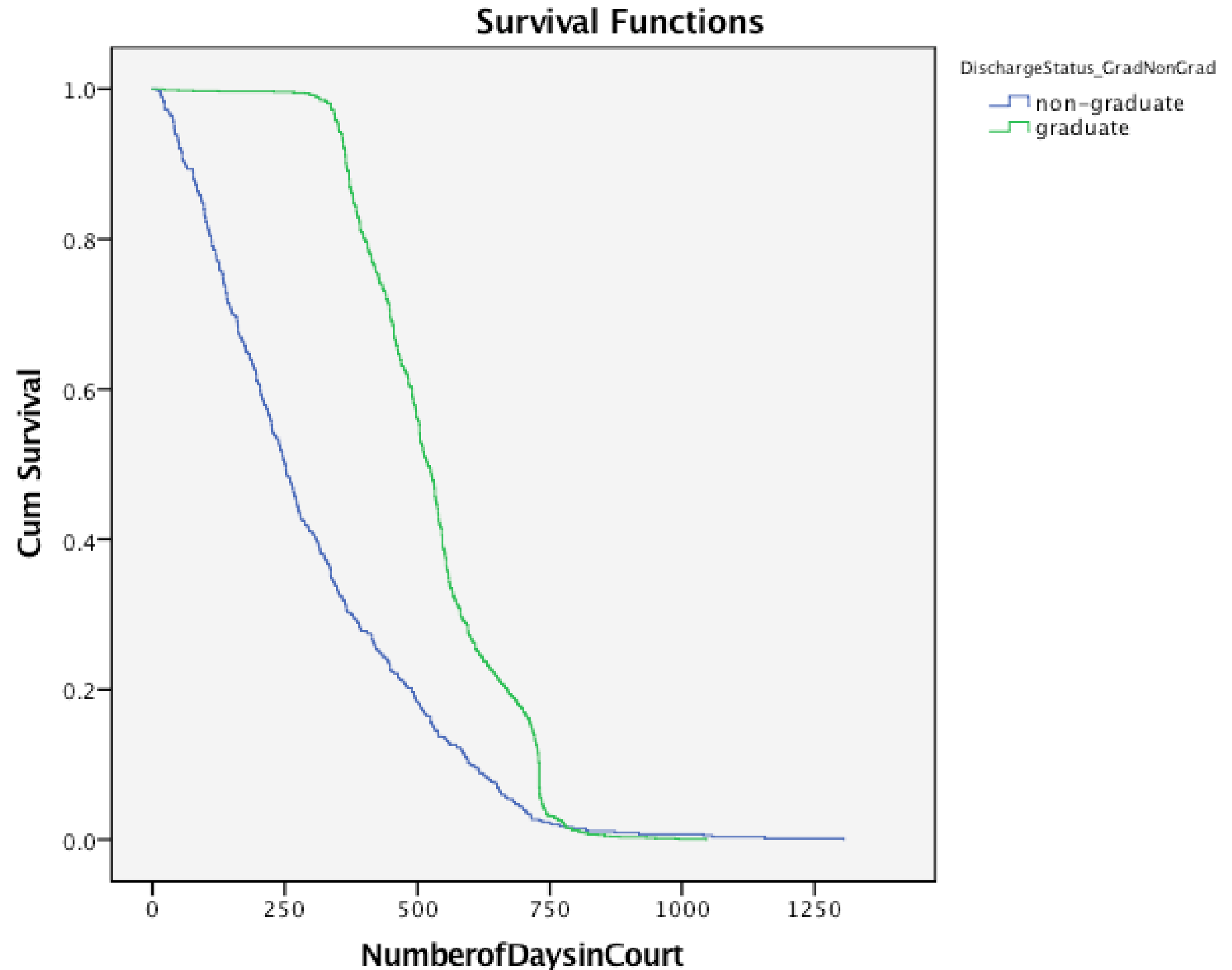
Median: 519 days – 17 months

Non-Graduates:

Median: 250 days – 8 months

All Completers:

Median: 483 days – 16 months



Statistical Significance

Statistical Importance

What is a statistically significant difference?

A statistically significant result tells us that a relationship is not the result of random chance.

- In any analysis, there's a possibility that a result is simply due to random chance or error, even if it looks convincing.
- A statistically significant result tells us that a relationship is not due simply to random chance. We can more confidently say a result is true when it is statistically significant.
- The smaller the p-value, the more confident we are that the result is reliable!

| P-value | Possibility Finding is Result of Chance/Error | Possibility Finding is Result of Factors Studied |
|---------|--|---|
| .05 | 5% | 95% |
| .01 | 1% | 99% |
| .001 | 0.1% | 99.9% |

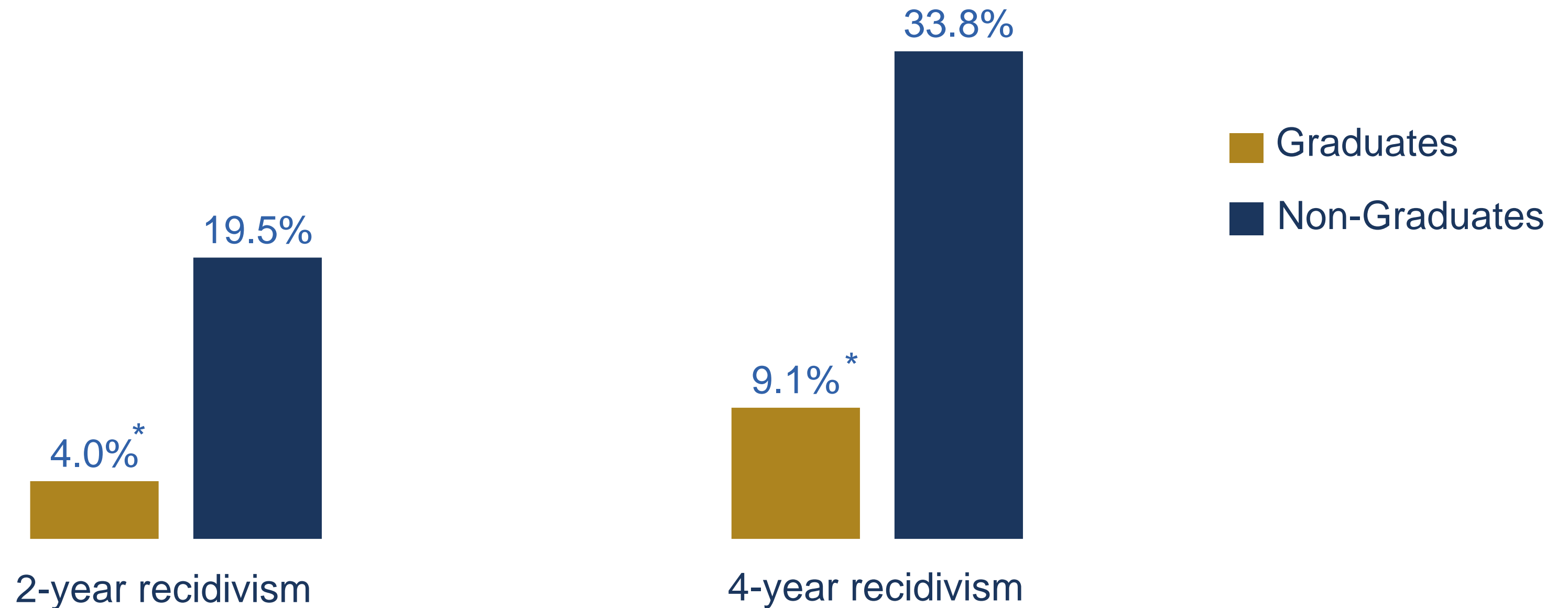
Recidivism Rates: Graduates vs. Non-graduates

Michigan Definition of Recidivism

- ✓ The Michigan SCAO reports on recidivism within two years and within four years of admission.
- ✓ In order to be included in the two year recidivism study, the participant must have been admitted at least two years prior to the time the evaluation is conducted, and their comparison member had to have their case opened in the case management system at least two years prior to the evaluation.
- ✓ In order to be included in the four year recidivism study, the participant must have been admitted at least four years prior to the time the evaluation is conducted, and their comparison member had to have their case opened in the case management system at least four years prior to the evaluation.

General Recidivism Rates: Graduates vs. Non-Graduates

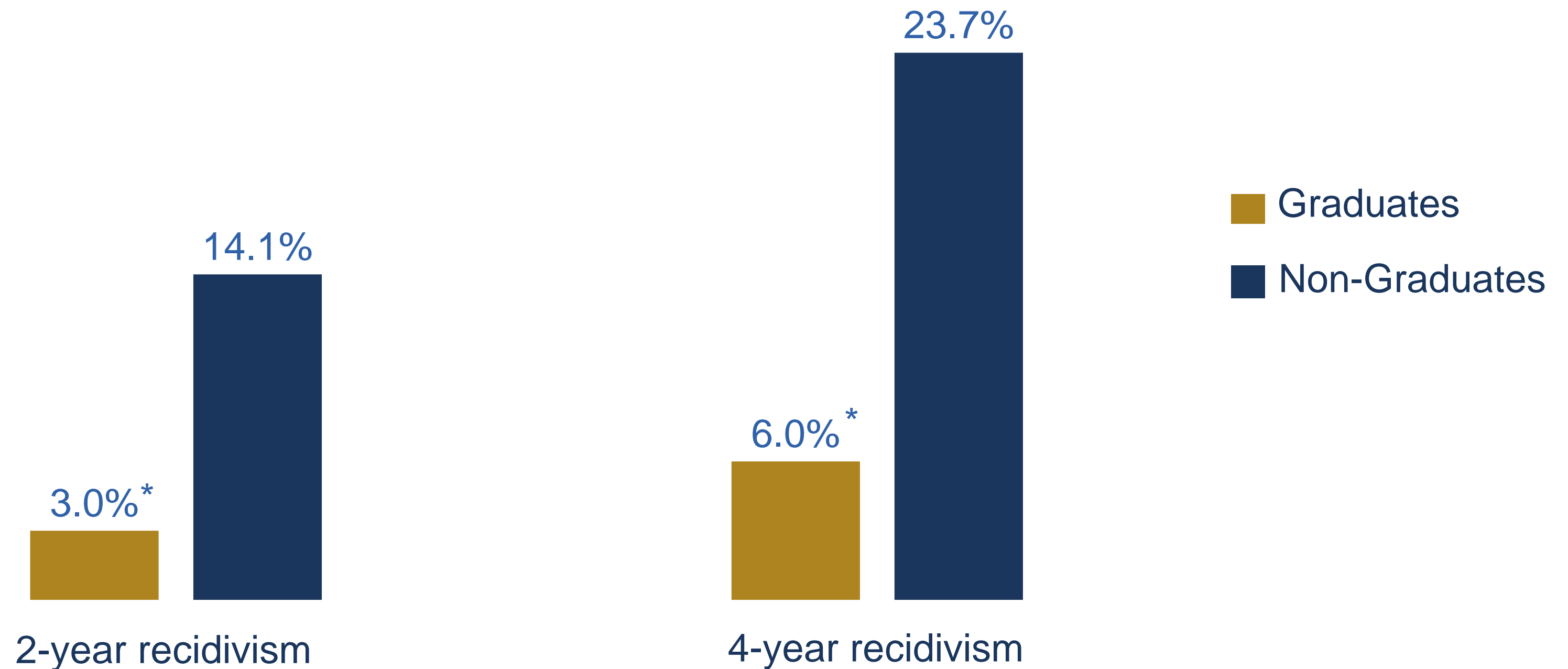
Sobriety Courts



**There is a significant difference between the general recidivism rates of graduates and non-graduates ($p < .001$).*

Drug/Alcohol Recidivism Rates – Graduates vs. Non-Graduates

Sobriety Courts

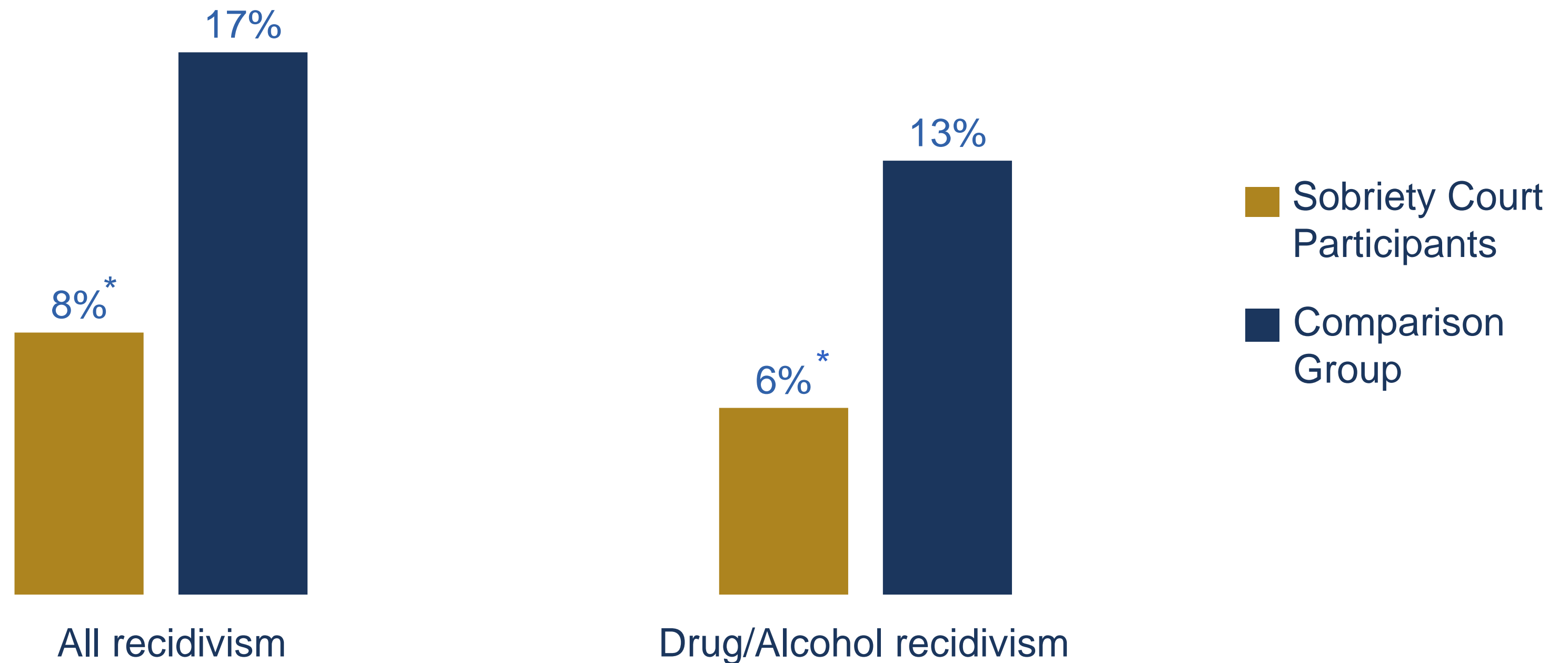


**There is a significant difference between the drug/alcohol recidivism rates of graduates and non-graduates ($p < .001$).*

Recidivism Rates: Participants vs. Comparison Group

Two-Year Recidivism Rates

Two-Year Recidivism Rate Sobriety Courts



Two-Year Recidivism Rates – Participant Variables

Sobriety Courts

| Participant Variables | Impact |
|-----------------------|--|
| Age: 31-40 | A sobriety court participant between the ages of 31 and 40 is 73.8% less likely to recidivate within two years compared to an otherwise similar sobriety court participant who is under the age of 21. |
| Age: 41-50 | A sobriety court participant between the ages of 41 and 50 is 86.7% less likely to recidivate within two years compared to an otherwise similar sobriety court participant who is under the age of 21. |
| Age: 51-60 | A sobriety court participant between the ages of 51 and 60 is 90.5% less likely to recidivate within two years compared to an otherwise similar sobriety court participant who is under the age of 21. |

Two-Year Recidivism Rates – Participant Variables

Sobriety Courts

| Participant Variables | Impact |
|-----------------------|--|
| Marital status | A sobriety court participant who is married is 252% more likely to reoffend within two years compared to an otherwise similar sobriety court participant who is married. |
| Offense type - felony | A sobriety court participant who is placed in the program on a felony is 542% more likely to reoffend within two years compared to an otherwise similar sobriety court participant who is not charged with a felony. |

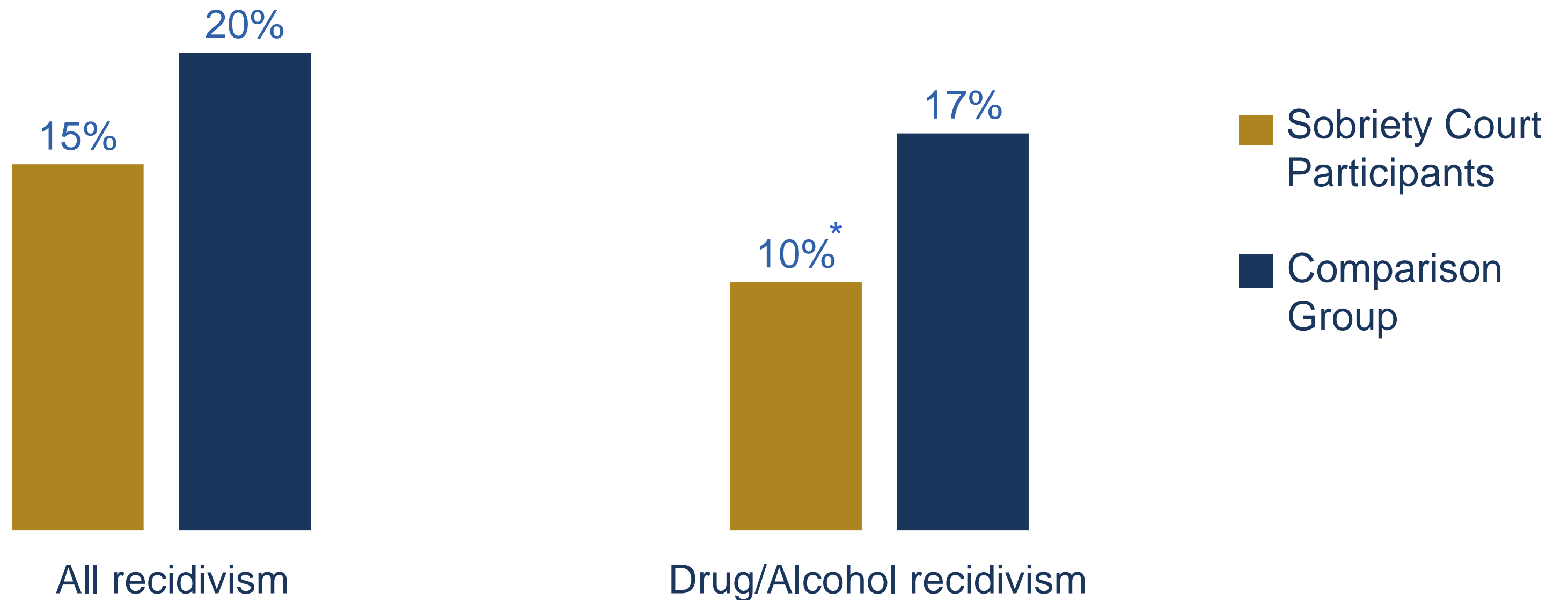
Two-Year Recidivism Rates – Program Variables

Sobriety Courts

| Participant Variables | Impact |
|---|---|
| Residential treatment only | A sobriety court participant who received only residential treatment while enrolled in the sobriety court is 456% more likely to reoffend within two years compared to an otherwise similar sobriety court participant who participates in non-residential treatment. |
| Residential treatment plus intensive outpatient treatment | A sobriety court participant who received residential treatment plus intensive outpatient treatment while enrolled in the sobriety court is 31% more likely to reoffend within two years compared to an otherwise similar sobriety court participant who participates in non-residential treatment. |
| Successful completion | A sobriety court participant who successfully completes the program is 74% less likely to reoffend within two years compared to an otherwise similar sobriety court participant who does not graduate. |

Four-Year Recidivism Rates

Four-Year Recidivism Rate Sobriety Courts (n=381)



**The differences in general recidivism rates are not statistically significant. The differences in drug/alcohol recidivism rates are statistically significant at the $p < .011$ level.*

Four-Year Recidivism Rates – Program Variables

Sobriety Courts

| Program Characteristics | Impact |
|--|---|
| Requirement to have at least weekly contact with supervision officer | Participants enrolled in a sobriety court that has a program requirement to have at least weekly contact with a supervision officer are 71% less likely to recidivate after four years compared to participants enrolled in a sobriety court that does not require a minimum of at least weekly contact with a supervision officer. |

Four-Year Recidivism Rates – Participant Variables

Sobriety Courts

| Participant Characteristics | Impact |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Marital Status | Participants who are married at the time of program entry are 246% more likely to recidivate after four years compared to participants enrolled in a sobriety court who are not married at the time of program entry. |
| Charge at entry - felony | Participants who enter the sobriety court on a felony charge are 261% more likely to recidivate after four years compared to participants enrolled in a sobriety court on a misdemeanor offense. |
| Discharge status - successful | Participants who successfully complete the sobriety court are 75% less likely to recidivate after four years compared to participants who are discharged from the sobriety court unsuccessfully. |

Summary of Findings

Summary of Findings

Sobriety Courts

- Always try to incorporate evidence-based practices into the design and operation of your Sobriety Court.
- Educate the team on the foundation of the research behind the practices. Practices are not checkmarks on a to-do list.
- Several study specific findings:
 - ✓ Services should reflect the population you serve, being particularly responsive to the needs of participants under the age of 30.
 - ✓ Assess both risk and need and apply appropriate interventions based on both. This means both supervision and treatment.